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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/718,583	11/21/2000	John A. Bertani	10005173-1	3094

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EXAMINER

WON, MICHAEL YOUNG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

DATE MAILED: 05/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/718,583

Applicant(s)

BERTANI ET AL.

Examiner

Michael Y. Won

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, 2, 10, 15, and 16 have been amended.
2. Claims 1-16 have been re-examined and are pending with this action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. Claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd regarding insufficient antecedent basis, have been withdrawn. However, Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The claim is indefinite, failing to conform to current U.S. practice. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors. The elements of claim 1 recite, "without the use of cookies", then at the last line recite "and the use of cookies". Either appropriate comma needs to be present or the sentence needs to be re-phrased. To evaluate the invention better, the examiner will conclude the last sentence to mean: "to eliminate the need for the user to provide separate login information *and to eliminate the use of cookies* when connecting to the second server via...".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4. Claims 1-3 and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sampson et al. (US 6,339,423 B1).

INDEPENDENT:

As per ***claim 1***, Sampson teaches a method for providing an automated login for a user connecting to a server, wherein the server comprises a first server of a plurality of servers that are connected via a computer network (see Fig.1 and Fig.2), the method comprising steps of:

receiving a connection to the user via a client data terminal (see col.1, lines 53-63 and col.4, lines 24-35);

accessing the first server by the user after being authenticated (see col.2, lines 13-24 and col.4, lines 36-40);

selecting from the first server a computer input mark (see col.5, line 41 and col.8, line 20: "Multi-Domain Token") to a second server and assigning a first identifier and underlying second identifier associated with the first server of the input mark (see col.7, lines 24-36 & 49-50 and col.8, lines 20-31); and

authenticating, without the use of cookie (see col.5, lines 11-16 & 31-37), the user and the first server and allowing access to the second server (see col.3, lines 28-30; col.4, lines 36-40; and col.5, lines), without requesting a cookie from the client (see col.5, lines 11-16 & 31-37) if the identifier is authenticated to eliminate the need for the user to provide separate login information (see col.4, lines 16-18 and col.5, line 16: "causing the user to log-in again") when connecting to the second server via the input mark (see col.5, line 41 and col.8, line 20: "Multi-Domain Token") and the use of cookies.

As per **claim 10**, Sampson teaches a method for providing an automated login for a user logging onto a host web site (see Fig.1 and Fig.2), the method comprising steps of: receiving a connection to a user (see col.1, lines 53-63 and col.4, lines 24-35) via an affiliated web site (see Fig.1); accessing the first server by the user after being authenticated (see col.2, lines 13-24 and col.4, lines 36-40); selecting from the host web site a computer input mark (see col.5, line 41 and col.8, line 20: "Multi-Domain Token") having a hyperlink to a second web site (inherent: see col.7, lines 49-50 and col.8, lines 29-31) and assigning a personal identifier and an underlying provider identifier

associated with the host web site of the input mark (see col.7, lines 24-36 & 49-50 and col.8, lines 20-31); and allowing the user access to the host web site (see col.3, lines 28-30; col.4, lines 36-40; and col.5, lines), without requesting a cookie from the user (see col.5, lines 11-16 & 31-37), based on the received identifier if the identifier is authenticated (see col.5, lines 41-44) to eliminate the need for the user to provide separate login information (see col.4, lines 16-18 and col.5, line 16: "causing the user to log-in again") when connecting to the second web site via the hyperlink of the input mark (see col.5, line 41 and col.8, line 20: "Multi-Domain Token") and without the use of a cookie.

DEPENDENT:

As per **claim 2**, Sampson further teaches wherein the second identifier comprises a provider identifier associated with the second server (see col.7, lines 48-50) and the first identifier comprises a personal identifier assigned to the user by the second server (inherent: regardless of the token, the user must be a known and identified user in a "protected server 205", see col.8, lines 20-21).

As per **claim 3**, Sampson further teaches wherein the step of authenticating the user comprises a step of allowing a user access to a service provided by the first server after an initial registration by the user (see claim 1 rejection above and col.4, lines 36-40).

As per **claim 9**, Sampson teaches of further comprising a step of assigning, by the first server and during the first connection, a personal identifier to the user (inherent: see col.2, lines 16-20).

As per **claim 11**, Sampson further teaches wherein the personal identifier is provided to the second web site via a transparent login process after the user disconnects and then later reconnects to the second web site (see col.4, lines 36-40: "via a browser").

5. Claims 4-8 and 12-16, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sampson et al. (US 6,339,423 B1) in view of Goldberg et al. (US 5,823,879 A).

As per **claims 4 and 12**, Sampson further teaches wherein the step of receiving a connection comprises a step of receiving a second connection to a user via a client data terminal (see abstract: "A first server for a first domain transmits a data token to a client seeking access to a resource in a second domain. The client transmits the data token to a second server in the other domain."), wherein the step of selecting from the first server a computer input mark comprises a step of receiving, during the second connection, a provider identifier associated with a second server of the plurality of servers (see above and col.7, lines 48-50), and a step of receiving, during the second connection (see col.5, lines 35-37), a personal identifier assigned to the user by the second server (inherent: see col.5, lines 6-7; regardless of the token, the user must be a known and identified user in a "protected server 205", see col.8, lines 20-21), and further comprising steps of: receiving a first connection to the user via a client data terminal, wherein the first connection is first in time relative to the second connection

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(see col.7, lines 23-36); receiving, during the first connection, an identifier associated with the second server (see abstract: "A first server for a first domain transmits a data token to a client seeking access to a resource in a second domain."); storing the identifier (see col.12, line 66 to col.13, line 2); and wherein the step of authenticating the user comprises a step of matching the stored identifier with the identifier received during the second connection (see col.8, lines 35-44).

Sampson does not explicitly teach of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal, and a means for storing the received registration information. Goldberg teaches of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal (see col.5, lines 12-19), and a means for storing the received registration information (see col.7, line 67-col.8, line 27).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Goldberg within the system of Sampson by implementing a means for receiving and storing registration information from a user of the client data terminal within the server because Goldberg teaches that by registering, the server can employ "a distinct identification" to identify each user and also "use in selection criteria by sponsors or advertisers" (see col.5, lines 4-13). It is well known in the art that a plurality of web sites employ registration of new users for such purposes and because Sampson teaches that "access information is **created and stored**" (see col.5, lines 6-7).

As per **claims 5 and 13**, Sampson further teaches wherein the identifier received during the first connection and the identifier received during the second connection each comprises a provider identifier associated with a second server (or affiliated web site) and a personal identifier assigned to the user by the second server (see claim 2 rejection above).

As per **claim 6**, Sampson further teaches wherein the step of storing comprises steps of: creating a user profile (see col.5, lines 6-7); and storing the identifier (see col.5, lines 6-7), but Sampson does not explicitly teach of storing the registration information in the user profile. Goldberg teaches wherein the step of storing comprises storing the registration information in the user profile (see col.21, line 63- col.22, line 15 and col.22, lines 35-43).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Goldberg within the system of Sampson by implementing storing the registration information in the user profile within the within the method for providing an automated login for a user connecting to a server because the use of user profile assists in the identification of an individual.

As per **claim 7**, Sampson teaches of further including steps of: requesting, during the first connection, consent of the user to use the identifier associated with the second server (inherent); and receiving the requested consent (inherent: see col.4, lines 36-40).

As per **claim 8**, Sampson does not explicitly teach wherein the registration information comprises at least one of a user name, user post office address, user telephone number, and user electronic mail address. Goldberg teaches of wherein the

registration information comprises at least one of a user name, user post office address, user telephone number, and user electronic mail address (see col.5, lines 12-19).

As per **claim 14**, Sampson further teaches wherein the registration information and identifier received with respect to the first connection is stored in a database (see Fig.2: "Multi-Domain Token server 208"), and wherein the step of allowing comprises steps of: searching the database for an identifier that matches the identifier received with respect to the second connection (inherent); and when a matching identifier is located, allowing the user access to the host web site (see col.8, lines 35-44).

As per **claim 15**, Sampson teaches a server (see Fig.1 and Fig.2) comprising: a means for receiving a first connection and a second connection to a client data terminal, wherein the first connection is first in time relative to the second connection (see col.7, lines 23-26); a means for accessing the first server by the user after being authenticated (see col.2, lines 13-24 and col.4, lines 36-40); a means for selecting from the first connection a computer input mark (see col.5, line 41 and col.8, line 20: "Multi-Domain Token") having a hyperlink to the second connection (inherent: see col.7, lines 49-50 and col.8, lines 29-31); a means for receiving a personal identifier and a provider identifier (see col.7, lines 24-36 & 49-50 and col.8, lines 20-31) each associated with an affiliated server during a first connection, which affiliated server was visited by the user prior to the server receiving the first connection to the client data terminal (see abstract); a means for storing the personal identifier (see col.5, lines 6-7); a means for receiving an the provider identifier during the second connection (see col.7, lines 49-50); and a means for authenticating the user during the second connection based on the personal

and provider identifiers received during the second connection and allowing access to the second connection if both identifiers are authenticated to eliminate the need for the user to provide separate login information when connecting to the second connection via the hyperlink of the input mark (see col.8, lines 32-44) and to eliminate the use of cookies during authentication and connection (see col.5, lines 14-16 & 32-37).

Sampson does not explicitly teach of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal, and a means for storing the received registration information. Goldberg teaches of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal (see col.5, lines 12-19), and a means for storing the received registration information (see col.7, line 67-col.8, line 27).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Goldberg within the system of Sampson by implementing a means for receiving and storing registration information from a user of the client data terminal within the server because Goldberg teaches that by registering, the server can employ "a distinct identification" to identify each user and also "use in selection criteria by sponsors or advertisers" (see col.5, lines 4-13). It is well known in the art that a plurality of web sites employ registration of new users for such purposes and because Sampson teaches that "access information is **created** and **stored**" (see col.5, lines 6-7).

As per **claim 16**, Sampson further teaches wherein the personal identifier is provided to the second connection via a transparent login process after the user

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disconnects and then later reconnects to the second connection (see col.4, lines 36-40: "via a browser").

Response to Remarks

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejections of claims 1, 10, and 15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The newly cited reference Sampson et al. (US 6,339,423 A) teaches of an authentication process wherein the user is authenticated by an "access control system" by using known means in a first domain server (see col.2, lines 16-28 and col.3, lines 20-25). Sampson further teaches the novel aspect of his invention wherein rather than cookies comprising of identification information, a "Multi-Domain Token" is employed allowing the user to access via a browser multiple different domains (see col.3, lines 25-28) without having to transmit cookies or without having to log-in again (see col.5, lines 11-16). Sampson suggest that the "Multi-Domain Token" can comprise of variety of data elements (ID's, URL's, hash values, ect.) and is not limited to contain any particular data sets (see col.8, lines 18-28). Therefore, Sampson alone and in combination with Goldberg et al. (US 5,823,879 A) teach all the limitations of claim 1-16.

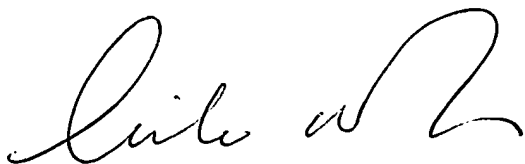
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7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Y. Won whose telephone number is 571-272-3993. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th: 7AM-5PM.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Won



May 17, 2005

Bharat Barot
BHARAT BAROT
PRIMARY EXAMINER